He sustained all the corruptions and electoral

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 11, 1850.

SPEECHES.

We have now published four very able Anti-Slavery Speeches, by Mr. Giddings, Mr Saward, Mr. Hale, and Mr. Chase. The speech of Mr. CHASE, in this number, is long, but should be read by all who wish to understand the constitutional principles of the Political Anti-Slavery movement, its measures, and its objects. They are exhibited fully, clearly, and with great precision, in a chaste and vigorous style.

This closes our series of long speeches for a

THE CHRISTIAN ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI.

This Convention, we are requested to say, will meet on the 17th instant, (the third Wednesday of this month)

CONGRESSIONAL SPEECHES

In pamphlet form, may be had of our printers, Messrs Buell & Blanchard. For particulars, see their advertisement, in another column.

DISTRION.

Speaking of the consequences of disunion, the

Enquirer says:
"He is indeed a shallow observer who does not know how infinitely more ruinous a dissolution of the Union would prove to the North than to the South. The commerce of the United States is sustained by products from the slave States; and disunion would, of necessity, create a direct trade between the South and the nations of Europe; the agency of the North now used for carrying on that trade would be dispensed with.

The commerce of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, would be at once transferred to Baltimore and the seaports south of that city. A revolution in the channels of trade, such as this world never witnessed, would take place immethe foundations of Northern prosperity, would give strength and power to the South.

"It is quite evident, too, that the feeling which

would produce a separation of the States would lead to a restrictive policy, prohibitory laws, and, in fact, to non-intercour

These are facts, and they are facts which should cause Northern agitators to reflect long and seriously before they drive the South from The love which the South bears the Union is of the most disinterested kind, and no matter what commercial and other advantages she might mein by dissolution, she would never seek it, and never permit it, so long as ner institutions and her rights are respected. No lust of power, no cupidity of wealth, can induce her to part from this glorious Confederacy. Richmond (Va) Republican.

Such paragraphs are common in Southern probably convinced that the South is the only independent portion of the universe. The materials of these speculations are furnished in certain Northern newspapers and periodicals, which labor hard to show that the Southern States constitute a grand centre around which They parade in ingeniously arranged figures the products of the South, the export of cotton, the amount of Northern shipping employed in the exportation, the bales of cotton consumed in proceed - suppose the Union dissolved, what be forever free. would become of the North? Its shipping would dwindle, its trade would die out, its factories stop, its cities decay, its population starve. And England, too-suppose her supplies of cotton arrested, the moral-how absolutely necessary is the South

given currency to such speculations, feeding the by any power under heaven. system of labor condemned by humanity and the spirit of the age, are the New York Herald, and Mississippi were ordained, Free Forever, by a the Democratic Review, which seem as anxious to degrade the North, as to magnify that powerful aristocracy which has monopolized the suffer damage from a Dissolution of the Union. labor, the capital, and the political power of the Southern States.

Let us examine this theory of dependence. God never intended that men or nations should be independent of each other. Capacities, tastes, circumstances differ; hence, the divisions of labor and diversities of employment. A certain talent in one man supplies the lack of it in another. Men are complemental to each other, and this fact constitutes the strongest bond of social organization. Nations are dependent on one another for the same reason, and because their productions differ. Articles necessary or subservient to human comfort are produced in one country which cannot be raised with profit, if at all, in another. In this law of mutual dependence, universal and fraternal, we recognise a conclusive reason in favor of the unrestricted interchange of commodities between individuals and between states, as an indispensable condition, it seems to us, of full individual and national development.

To assume that one country is essential to all others, and dependent upon none, involves an absurdity; for the labor that raises an article of necessary consumption, is itself dependent upon the consumer for compensation, without which, it

Degrees of dependence vary with the resources of different nations. That State which raises a sufficient amount of the absolute necessaries of life for its consumption, is less dependent than to the new Confederacy. But why reason thus? another, which, exporting more, still depends for such necessaries upon the industry of foreign States. Planting countries are more dependent than farming; and these, than countries in which capital, enterprise, and labor, are distributed in the and how long would the system stand in the various departments of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial industry. If the one or two staples of a planting country fail, or the market for them become suddenly limited, great disturbance is the result, amounting not unfrequently to widespread bankruptcy among the planters, and severe distress among the laborers. In a farming community, if one crop be short, or find but a poor market, other crops supply the lack to such an extent as to prevent any serious distress. But in States where capital and labor are distributed in first blow struck in civil warfare, would revolumany different forms of profitable industry, its substantial interests are placed in a great degree beyond injury from the vicissitudes of seasons, or the fluctuations of markets.

The planting States of the South furnish two millions of bales of cotton to the looms of England, and half a million to the spinners of the North; but what would become of them, should their crops or markets fail? Their dependence upon the foreign manufacturer is no less absolute than his dependence upon them.

Suppose that miracle-a Dissolution of the Union-should take place . it would be either peaceable or violent. If peaceable, the North would still want its half million of bales of cotton from the South, and the South could not afford to lose the custom of the North. A diminution of the consumption of cotton, to the amount of five hundred thousand bales, would so reduce the price of the article as to whelm the South in hopeless bankruptcy. The South would continue to be a market for the cotton fabrics of the North, for it would then be seen that Northern capital, skill. enterprise, and experience, would need no protection against the competition of Europe. The profits of the capitalists might be diminished, but they would still be sufficient to stimulate the can shipping has engrossed to a large extent the commerce of the island, the tonnage being far greater than that of any foreign nation; greater, we believe, than that of Spain itself. Navigation

interest; but they are necessary no longer, now one, as counties and departments are now united that our tonnage is second only to that of the in a nation; and by the establishment of a Tribugreatest commercial nation in the world; especial- nal for the peaceful settlement of international ly since her navigation laws have undergone a revolution. The irresistible tendency of the leading interests of Great Britain is, to free, unrestricted trade, and this tendency will reach its end. In the supposed event of a peaceable dissolution, the North would find enough to employ its shipping profitably. If England adopted a restrictive policy, she could be made to suffer from retaliation; if a liberal one, we know enough of Yankee ship-owners and ship-masters to know that they would suffer no loss from a fair, free competition.

Suppose the dissolution, so lightly talked of, should be violent; what then? How much cotton where is its market? The half million of bales s no longer taken by the North; a majority of the operatives are converted into soldiers: the slaves who raise the cotton cannot undergo such a transformation. What good would the cotton crop do the South, with all her ports blockaded, as they would be, by the North, which has the shipping and the country?

This question of a Dissolution of the Union, as to its consequences, has two sides, and the reflecting men of the South will require something more than meagre, distorted paragraphs from newspapers to enable them to reach a sound conclusion

Among the wild speculations of Disunionists, there is one which contemplates the formation of cotton, tobacco, sugar, and coffee-producing empire, holding intimate commercial relations with Great Britain. And how is Cuba to be incorporated into such a confederacy? Will a separation from the North effect that object? What power would the South alone have for its accomplishthrow the island away? Is it not certain that its and arm the slaves, should it become necessary, to bafile invasion and suppress insurrection? How navy, with three millions of slaves in her borders, and separated from the North, how could she conquer Cuba? And would England, sustaining such relations as she does to Spain, ever anxious for the fate of Cuba, and pledged to the enforcement of an anti-slavery policy wherever she has the rower—regard with indifference a glorious a bird "the mighty quail" may be, I had him it was written over a month ago. I aided by enfranchised slaves, was struggling to save so rich a possession from the grasp of an invader? The enfranchisement of the slaves in Cuba would put an end at once to a large portion papers ; so common that their readers are of the slave trade which England for so many years, at so vast an expense of life and money, has fruitlessly sought to exterminate. The South alone could never obtain possession of Cuba.

Another dream of Disunion is the command of the Mississippi-one of the great highways for Western produce. A large proportion of the pro the whole world revolves in absolute dependence. ducts of the West now finds its way to the East by Railroad, Lake, and Canal. Lines of easy communication between East and West are multiplying every year, attracting more and more of the wealth of the West to Eastern scaports. Still, the Northern States, the innumerable looms it large shipments will continue to be made to the keeps in motion in Great Britain; and then they South, and the navigation of the Mississippi must

But the Disunionists dream of commanding this navigation. Let us see. Were dissolution peaceful, negotiation would settle the question: it would be found that the unrestricted navigaher industry would be paralyzed, her laboring tion of the Mississippi was as beneficial to the population turned out to die, convulsions would States of the Southern as to those of the Northshake her empire to its foundations. Then comes ern Confederacy: but, suppose this should be to the life of the world, and what madness to in- it, if peaceable means failed. Never would the dulge in assaults upon her system of slave labor ! | immense, wealthy, teeming West permit its natu-Chief among the Northern presses that have | ral connection with the ocean to be interrupted

> and the could on plant perpetual and an unalterable covenant. It were folly to say that the North would not

Its entire business arrangements would for a time be thrown into confusion-it might find itself frequently embroiled with its Southern neigh--a military spirit would be stimulated by the supposed necessity of keeping up a large war establishment, weighing heavily on the resources of the People. But all these evils, in a still higher degree, would press upon the South, which would be less able to bear them-beside other evils unknown to the North. Brazil contains two millions of slaves, but there is nothing in her institutions to educate the blacks, or infuse into them ideas of human rights: and there is no free and powerful Government on her borders imbued with batred of slavery. The Southern Confederacy, containing three millions of slaves, would be a Republic was concerned, upon the doctrine of equal rights Its slaves, already more enlightened than those of Brazil, undebased by the importation of African pagans, and growing gradually in intelligence would see, adjacent to them, an anti-slavery Republic-and they would remember that the Union had been dissolved, chiefly on the ground that the People of that Republic had refused to extend the area of the bondage of which they were the victims. These considerations, even supposing that the system of slavery had continued despite the convulsions of revolution, show that it would be a growing element of weakness and peril Judge Underwood of Kentucky, in a speech delivered in the Senate a few days ago, admitted frankly that a Dissolution of the Union would be the destruction of slavery in all the border States States further South, after its violent subversion in the Northern tier? The Disunionists talk as if Slavery were a natural condition-in harmony with the laws of human progress-with the general sentiments of mankind, with the spirit of the age, with the will of God-exposed to no more danger from civil convulsions than the sacred institution of the Family. What an awakening from their hallucination, should they be able to consummate their fell purpose of Disunion! The tionize the institutions of the South : but free States, recognising the equal rights of all their inhabitants, con'l suffer from no such cause. War would hush their domestic discords, and drive them into a closer union; while it would develop into intense activity the elements of intestine strife and commotion which now slumber

We deprecate Disunion, not because of its pecuniary evils-these sink into utter insignificance in the light of higher considerations. The progress of the North in wealth might be temporarily retarded by that untoward event; but with such a population as it possesses, looking out upon two oceans, and embracing within its limits all the elements of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial greatness, there could be no permanent check to its advancement.

we contemplate the Union. It is a beautiful embodiment of the spirit of Fraternity among thirty independent States or Nations. It represents the Idea of Unity-a Unity of Civilization for this entire Cor acut, in opposition to the ides of Discord and Division of Interests which characterizes the Civilization of the Old World. It establishes one of the best conditions to human comhealthful growth of manufacturing industry. Nor | fort and progress-Free Trade among numerou would the shipping of the North be seriously en- powerful communities, which, if separated, would dangered. In Cuba, where American trade is be divided by hostile custom-houses, burdening subjected to unfavorable discriminations, Ameri- productive industry. It secures unrestricted intercourse over an illimitable territory, thereby promoting fraternal feelings and a high order of intelligence throughout the communities established all over its surface. The advocates laws may have been necessary once to give a of universal peace seek the accomplishment of buke to a Party that can make such a return for and Concellation. The Convention having been in the newspapers that Mr. Crawford, Secretary vigorous impulse to the growth of our shipping their high aim, by striving to unite all nations in their aid.

controversies. What they seek for the world, Americans have accomplished for all nations now reposing and which may hereafter dwell under the star-spangled banner. The Union has estab-lished perpetual Peace among thirty sovereign States; and should it endure, in the same way it will secure and eternize the Peace of all North

America, which is yet to be united under its flag. Thus establishing Free Trade and Free Intercourse throughout a Continent, thus diffusing intelligence and humanity, and a high civilization among all its inhabitants, thus harmonizing Interests and Ideas, and banishing war, and maintaining perpetual peace among numerous nations, would be raised during a state of war between the all speaking one language, and linked in one destwo sections, with the danger of a servile war tiny, the American Union would become the constantly impending? But suppose it raised, Hope and Example of the world-one of the grand instruments of God's Providence for the regeneration of mankind.

We do not forget the slave; but the well-being of this poor outcast from humanity is another reason why we cherish the Union. Disunion, were it not followed immediately by servile war, would array the slaveholders in more deadly opposition than ever to anti-slavery movements and the hope of peaceful emancipation would be extinguished. Should servile war follow, the consequences would be deplorable alike to both races. Of all conflicts, that is most certain to transform men into fiends, to blast society to its very foundations. Freedom achieved by such means, is only less endurable than slavery. The passions aroused and nurtured during the savage the cotton-growing States, with Cuba, into a great struggle, almost disqualify the slaves for the possession of rational liberty, render order almost unattainable, and demand the extermination of

one of the races. But, cherishing the Union as we do, we would no sooner think of preserving it by a sacrifice of Justice and Truth, than we would our own life. ment? Is Spain waiting for an opportunity to by the perpetration of crime. No matter how sacred we may deem an object, no matter how Captain General has instructions to emancipate | fondly our best affections may cling to it, no matter how vitally associated in our thoughts it may be with all great interests, if it can be mainwould the South meet such a crisis? Without a tained only at the expense of Truth, Justice, and Mercy, let it alone-for these principles find their equivalent in God alone.

CORRECTION.

DEAR DR. BAILEY: However interesting and glorious a bird "the mighty quail" may be, I had slumbers. For the sake of all ornithologists, therefore, I must beg of your readers to rectify a as a separate measure, we suppose, and that he ludicrous mistake of one letter, under my name, in your paper of April 4th, and read thus

" And struck once more the master-chord, That makes the mighty quail!

MARY IRVING.

CONNECTICET ELECTION.

It would be well for the people of the South and particularly that portion of them who have hitherto acted with the Whig party, to observe the position of parties in Connecticut, and the results of the late election. At the commencement of the canvass, the Democratic party, assembled in State Convention, repudiated and rejected the Wilmot Proviso. Their candidate for Governor, the eloquent and gallant Seymour, is also well known to be opposed to that miserable humbug. The Hon, Isaac Toucey, one of the purest and most talented men in New England. late Attorney General of the United States, and a successful candidate in the late election for State Senator, is also opposed to the Free-Soil heresy; and so were the other Democratic candidates, so far as we have been able to learn their opinions, while, on the other hand, the Whig party, in their convention, passed a resolution adopting the Wilmot Proviso as one of the cardinal principles office of Governor and other State offices, were known to be in favor of the Free-Soil docon that ground. Thus one of the main issues in

the election was the Wilmot Proviso—the Whigs and not enables the people of the South to see clearly which party in the North is truly the NATIONAL PARTY, and which the SECTIONAL PARTY. They can now see clearly which party is in favor of carrying out in good faith the compromises and guaranties of the Constitution—thus maintaining the equality and rights of the States—and which State rights. And the Whigs of the South can now, and must soon, determine for themselves whether they will still continue their alliance with the SECTIONAL WHIG PARTY of the North, or the NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY of the Union They will soon be obliged to choose between their party affinities and predilections, and their own constitutional rights, and the best means of preserving them. To the Whigs of the South, Connecticut election is full of warning and

admonition .- Washington Union. This is not the first time that the central organ of the Democratic Party has invoked Slaveholding Whigs to unite with the Democratic Partyand on what grounds? Do Southern Whigs sympathize with Democrats in relation to public sures generally? Is their alliance invited with institutions founded, so far as the white race for the purpose of carrying out the principles of Democracy? What say the Ohio Statesman and Indianapolis State Sentinel to such an alliance? With the Berriens and the Badgers of the South, and the Websters of the North, on the Baltimore Platform, shoulder to shoulder with the Democracy, they would begin to feel as if a political millennium had indeed come, in which the lion and lamb could lie down together, and the very innocents of Democracy play harmlessly with the cockatrice. O, what a holy alliance! Hunkerdom united by a more solemn compact than that which bound together European despots, to trample under foot Freedom and its sup-

> But, the organ does not tell the whole truth Connecticut was politically revolutionized by the Democrats, one year ago, by taking advantage of the Whig defection from the anti-slavery cause, by turning to party account the excitement in favor of Free Soil, and coalescing with Free-Soil men in the nomination and support of stanch Free-Soilers for Congress. The three worthy Democratic Representatives now in Congress hold their seats by the Power of the Free-Soil Prin-

This year, the leaders of the party modified their policy. They saw that the adhesion of the Whig Party to the policy of non-action recommended by General Taylor, and the conduct of the Whig members of Congress in regard to Root's resolution, had weakened their anti-slavery strength, and alienated permanently a large body of men devoted to the Free Soil Principle. Under such circumstances, it was deemed perfectly safe to discard in their State Convention the Wilmot Proviso; provided that, in the operations of the Party in the several Districts of the State such overtures should be made to the Free Soil men as should secure their support. This was the policy pursued. After having in State Convention refused to adopt the Wilmot Proviso, and thereby furnished the Washington Union with a fact calculated to win favor and power for the Democracy in the South, they took care to form such coalitions in the nominations for the Legislature, as to secure the advantage of Free Soil support, and return a majority of members!

In view of this state of facts, the Washington Union congratulates its Southern friends upon the result of the election in Connecticut-claims it as a decision by the Democratic Party of that State against Free Soil, and calls upon the Southern Whigs to unite at once with a Party so eminently national, so patriotically hostile to all sec-

We hope the Free Soil men of Connecticut will not suffer their good to be evil spoken of. Let them at the earliest moment acquaint the public with the facts of the election just as they are, so that it may be known on what Principle, and by what means a Democratic triumph has been achieved in that State. If the victories they help to gain are to be heralded all over the country as victories over Free Soil, we should advise them hereafter to administer a feeling re-

"THE GME OF FRUSTRATION."

The Richmond(Va.) Whig speaks approvingly of the "Game of rustration," as it styles it, proposed by Mr. Cligman. This game is, the use of the privilege (making motions of adjournment, to be excusd from voting, &c., and of calling the yeas and ays thereon, so as to prevent all action on the appropriation bills till all the uestions connectd with slavery now before Congress be settled-ettled in accordance with the demands of slaveolders. Both Mr. Clingman and his endorser tink that this would bring the free States to terns, assuming that they have a deeper interest in he appropriations, or a livelier ncern in the cedit of the Government, than the slaveholding States. It will require only forty or fifty members to carry out the scheme, and utterly defea action on any public measure of importance.

It is somewhat emarkable that these plotters seem to have forgetten that the game of Frustration is one that two can play. Forty or fifty Slavery-Propagandiss can defeat any bill for the admission of Caliornia per se, it is said: all they have to do is, to unite in making the motions named above, and in calls for the yeas and nays. Very well-forty or fifty members, resolved on the admission of California as a separate measure, can defeat the passage of any Territorial bill without the Proviso, or any omnibus bill for a wholesale settlement of all slavery questions on the principles of a corrupt compromise, by making similar motions and similar demands for the yeas and nays. I the "Game of Frustration" may be played for the purpose of securing a com promise favorable to slavery, it may be played as REMARKABLE PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE. the last resert, for the purpose of defeating such compromise.

So, what would the Slavery men gain by their refoundly sagacious policy? They have imagined that by the course they propose they would compel enough Northern men to succumb, to insure he passage of such measures as they want, forgetting that there may be more than fifty men in the House whon no compromise can corrupt, no menlong while before they put themselves, under the lead of the astute Mr. Clingman.

GENERAL CASS

Opposed to Slavery south of 360 30', and in favor the Admission of Californi

We find the following in the Toledo (O.) Repub tican. It was written over a month ago. The ed. It wil be seen that he goes for California, has screwed his courage up to the point of pledging himself not to vote for the recognition of slavery south of 36° 30'. We fear this may be firmly resolving on it.

LETTER FROM GEN. CASS. A friend has handed to us the following extrac from a private letter from General Cass. Our readers can see by it that the General has great fears for the Union. We have none.

We are rejoiced at his declaration that he will oppose the recognition of slavery south of the

dissouri compromise " WASHINGTON, February 24, 1850.

"Dear Fatend: * * * *
"I am deeply troubled about the present state of public matters. Things look bad—never worse; what is to be the end of it all, God only knows. At a distance, the danger is not appreciated; here, every man of sense knows the Union is in danger. The passage of the Wilmot Proviso would dissolve it, as sure as to-morrow would come. But it will not pass—it cannot pass the Senate. That is now a small matter. The South insist on an adjustment of the whole subject, and many, of the recognition of slavery south of 360 they oppose the admission of California-a most unkind step. It will be admitted, and I shall vote ion. The Nashville Convention

COMPROMISE COMMITTEE.

At the instance of Mr. Foote, last Monday, his motion for a Compromise Committee of thir

teen was postponed till Thursday, (to-day.) The Committee on Territories has reported a bill for the admission of California as a State; and bills for the organization of Territorial Govrnments in Utah and New Mexico, with a provision for settling the boundary question between the latter and Texas. Previously, the Committee on the Judiciary had reported a bill for the more efficient reclamation of fugitives from labor.

All these bills are before the Senate; their principles have been under discussion for the last our months; every Senator has made up his mind in relation to the vote he shall give upon

It is known that the bill for the admission of California will command a decided majority of the votes of the Senate; that a majority of the nembers will vote against the introduction of the Proviso in the Territorial bills, and pass them without restriction as to slavery, being willing to give any reasonable equivalent to Texas for the surrender of her claim to New Mexican ter-

These facts are known with absolute certainty Why not, then, people will ask, take up these bills and act upon them at once? This certainly is the dictate of common sense.

But, the Slavery men will not permit this. They are not satisfied with being able to reject the Proviso, and pass Territorial bills without it. They are determined to link the admission of California, the organization of Territorial Governments without any restriction as to slavery, and the settlement of the Exas claim, in one bill ; and to accomplish this, the project of a Compromise Committee is urged, to which all these sepa rate propositions may be referred, and by which they may be united and reported as one.

This Committee is to consist of six members from the North, six from the South, and they are to choose the thirteenth. The Slave Power will regard it as a great triumph to commit six Northern Senators to a bill providing for Territorial Governments without the Proviso. Such an omnibus bill, backed up by a Committee of thirteen six of them Northern Senators, would of course have an easy passage through the Senate, and would, it is thought, command at once the assent of a majority of the House, where, it would be urged, such a bill must be taken, or none: such a bill furnishing the only sure mode of bringing in California. Many, who, could they vote on the measures separately, would support the Proviso, might be induced to support the omnibus bill, for the sake of California. In this way they would be placed in a false position, and this would weaken their influence, which is precisely what the projectors of the scheme desire. In this way, too, the original friends of compromise, Clay, Webster, and Cass, would find themselves strengthened by a large number of entrapped supporters from the free States. Moreover, the Slaveholders would have carried their point; their ascendency would have been reestablished and the Washington Union would at once put in a claim, that the entire plan by which this happy settlement of the whole question was effected was of purely Democratic origin, and constituted another title of the Democracy of the South to the gratitude of the country ! Let it be distinctly understood, then, that this

Compromise Committee is entirely unnecessary, except as a means to secure certain ends, necessary to the reestablishment of Slaveholding ascendency, and important for party purposes.

Of course, statesmen never make any movement without a reason-but the reason assigned is too often a mere pretext. Some time since the Nashville Convention was the pavic-maker. Our venerable statesmen pointed anxiously to that project, as an all-auflicient reason for Compromise

members of the House have determined to band together, to defeat, by well-known parliamentary expedients and artifices, all action upon the California bill as a separate measure! Mr. Clay as- conduct respecting it. sumes it as a fact, surrenders in advance, and

for the Committee of Mr. Foote! and Mr. Clay really are alarmed by this new Terror, we must conclude that age has dimmed their vision, or wofully shaken their nerves. There is no danger of the kind they dream of. Were the professed friends of California as firm, as courageous, as far-seeing, as determined, as THOMAS H BENTON, the new State would find an early entrance into the Union. That statesman, for his honorable, manly, upright, unswerving ourse on this subject, deserves all honor from the friends of Freedom. As to the venerable Presidential aspirants in the Senate, you cannot Freedom, so long as they have dreams of the Presidency, and so long as the South shall continue the President-maker.

Last Friday, the friends of California were taken aback by the declaration of Mr. Clay in favor of the motion of Mr. Foote to refer the various propositions concerning California, the Territories, and the Texas boundary, to a Comnittee of thirteen, with a view to a compromise adjustment of all the questions connected with the subject of slavery. This was unexpected, as ace intimidate. They will probably deliberate a the Senator from Kentucky had a few weeks before avowed himself in favor of action upon the subject of California as a separate measure, and opposed to what he called, an omnibus bill.

The reporters watch the Senate as they would a chessboard, and, irreverently enough, are in the habit of regarding the moves made therein as parts of a game, in which the stake is the Presidency. The Senate, we all know, is full of Presidential aspirants. Those same reporters, devoid Mr. Clay, on his Compromise resolutions, and had no doubt of his sincere desire to promote the best interests of his country, but they would have it that a little self was mixed up with his disinterested motives-that, relying upon his podeemed high treason by some of his Southern sition as a slaveholder in Kentucky to secure him friends. It is an astonishingly bold position for the confidence of his friends in the South, he the Pacificator. He should think twice before clearly foresaw the popularity his speech would win him at the North. The great Massachusetts Senator, they continue, animated by kindred patriotism, looked to another quarter. Relying upon his position as a Massachusetts Whig, a Marshfield Whig, the owner originally of the thunder of the Wilmot Proviso, he also delivered a speech to save the country, magnanimously making it more acceptable to the South-the President-maker-than the speech of his South-

> Mr. Clay, they say, did not relish this-so he waited for an occasion to checkmate the wise man of the East: and this was soon afforded.

Mr. Webster, after the demonstration of Messrs Benton and Clay in favor of action upon California as a separate measure, also delivered his opinnecessity of the motion of Mr. Foote. Alas for Massachusetts Senator that that would be put-

and it became evident that this question of prece dence was to be made a test question, all Southern men and liberal Northern statesmen being expected to go against the admission of California s a separate measure.

This was an unlucky turn of events for Mr. W. Theoretically agreeing with the South, practically

opposed-what a mistake was there! According to these same reporters, Mr. Clay saw that his hour had come: he was distressed at the condition of the Nation-he was alarmed for the Union-he was in favor of conciliation-he had thought at first that it would be well to bring California in at once, but, he feared now that this was not the best way to accomplish the object. On the whole, without expecting so much from the Compromise Committee of thirteen, as its projector, he would nevertheless vote for it, and vote to refer to it the California and Territorial Questions, and perhaps the Question of Texan boundary, so that they might all be embraced in one bill! And thus, say these slanderous persons. Daniel Webster stands checkmated by Henry Clay!

It is not for us to give countenance to mode of philosophizing on the movements of so distinguished and patriotic a body as the Senate of the United States. Its members are all honorable men, animated doubtless by the most generous ambition to do all they can for their country, in the most exalted positions they can reach. That the events and sequence of events set forth by these reporters are just as they are stated to be, is true-but of causes and motives, we leave the People to judge.

THE GALPHIN CLAIM.

The Galphin claim, as it is called, is attracting s much attention just now, as the Nashville Convention. The origin of this claim is thus stated by George M. Jones, acting auditor :

"I find that this claim originated in certain debts due to the said Galphin, and other traders, from the Greek and Cherokee Indians, the payment of which was provided for by the treaty of 1773. between the said Indian tribes and the British Crown. That on the 2d of May, 1775, an ac of those debts was examined and adjusted by a commission, composed of the Governor and Council of the colony of Georgia, and the sum of nine thou-sand seven hundred and ninety-one pounds fifteen shillings and five pence (£9,791 15s. 5d.—\$43,-518.97) was found due to said George Galphin, in his own right, and as assignee of various other individuals, to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale f the lands ceded by the said Indians to the British Crown by the said treaty, provided the same hould be sufficient for that purpose, but, if insufficient, then, in a ratable proportion to each of the claimants, as appears from a certificate renlered in his favor, and recorded in the journal of the proceedings of said Governor and Council on

Meantime, the war of the Revolution broke ut-George Galphin arrayed himself on the his claim to the Legislature of Georgia, it was of the Assembly were managed with a recklessness held that it was binding on the United States. Not until the year 1846 was the claim recognised by Congress, when a bill was passed directing the mies of popular right will only see in the last ount. This was done, Secretary Walker paying over to the heirs or assigns of the original claimant \$49,000. But, a claim for interest for 76 years thereon was then raised, which was rejected tives. Why? Because they were then the cham-

It was renewed under the present Administra on-reported against by Controller Whittlesey to whom it had been referred—then permitted or directed by Mr. Meredith to be referred to Mr. Johnson, Attorney General, who gave his opinion in favor of its validity. On the strength of this pinion, Mr. Meredith directed its payment, and has been paid to the amount of \$190,000 !

What increases the sensation produced by this extraordinary procedure is the statement current stripped of its terrible attributes, lo! another of War, was the agent of the claimants in prose-

horror! It is rumored that some forty or fifty cuting this claim. At his request, as may be seen in our Congressional record, a Committee has inquire into his relation to this claim, and his

CE MY STEWE

When the transaction was first talked about, consents to deliver over California to the tender the Washington Union charged Mr. Ewing with ridicule upon the Vice Presidency by nominating mercies of a Compromise Committee. Mr. Cass being the actor in it: it was he who had allowed does the same thing, and he will write letters the claim. The world was invoked to crush with administration; endeavored to impose on the stuhome to certain friends, (who will disseminate its indignation a man who could be guilty of so the information.) that he was in favor of admitting base an act—and he was charged with corruption. California, of course-but the truth was, the For one week, he was made the subject of daily state of things was fearful, and growing more vituperation on this account, and not a word in so-God only knew where or how it would ter- explanation or defence appeared in either of the minate-but one thing was certain, the only way organs of the Administration. At length, the to get California in was by mixing her up in a Intelligencer inserted an article, stating that Mr. Compromise bill-and so I was obliged to vote Ewing had had nothing to do with the transaction, and knew nothing of it till he was charged Now, we say to the People, if General Cass publicly with participation in it-but that the claim had been paid by Mr. Meredith, on the strength of an opinion rendered by the Attorney General. At the same time, it leaked out that Mr. Crawford was connected with it as an agent for the claimants formerly, if not at the present

The Union in a lean paragraph retracted its charge against Mr. Ewing, but expressed no regret at having done him injustice. One, ignorant of the sectional prejudices of that paper, might have supposed that the whole weight of its indignation would at once have been transferred to the real actors in the affair. Not at all. Mr. Ewing is a Northern man-and the Umon neglects no occasion of assailing him in the bitterest terms. Mesars Johnson and Crawford are Southern men-and the Union deals with them tenderly. It expresses some surprise at the decision of Mr. Johnson-that is all; and it forbears to enlarge upon the report concerning Mr. Crawford, trusting that justice may be done by the Committee of investigation-although it is constrained to think that it is improper for any member of the Cabinet to be engaged in prosecuting claims against the Government of which he is a

Now, Mr. Ewing is no friend of ours-nor do we sustain any relation to the members of the Cabinet which disposes us to like or dislike any of them-but we wish to see justice done. Let the Union cast aside its sectional feeling, and deal with all of them impartially. Now, it is notorious that that Journal is in the habit of assailing in terms of unmeasured vituperation the conduct and character of Messrs. Ewing and Collamer, Northern men, and Mr. Clayton, supposed to be inclining towards Northern sentiment, while Messrs. Johnson, Preston, and Crawford, Southera men, are win the state towardsy. We ask the Democratic Journals of the country, whether this is not true.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The late triumph of the party of progress a

Paris, March 22, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era:

Paris will send a thrill of joy through the heart of every friend of the cause. Yes, the elections are over, and the Royalists, with their hordes of policemed functionaries, and dependents of every kind, sustained by the influence and activity of the Government, have been completely overthrown. The perfidious attempts to sap the Constitution, the well-devised schemes to erect a Presidency for life, for the benefit of the present incumbent of the Executive chair, have met an unexpected and severe rebuke. This result has been obtained, spite of the blunders and faults of the Socialist leaders. What must not the discontent of the Bourgeoisie with the Government be, when, in order to express it, they have voted for such a man as De Flotte, accused and generally believed ions. He was in favor of taking one measure at to be one of the heros of the bloody insurrection a time. He would act first upon the California of June, and for such a man as Vidal, the incarquestion, and then he would proceed to dispose nation of the most odious doctrines of the Luxvented by the character of the candidates from voting the Socialist ticket. The Socialist journals

of side, and the grates of public me

which made these injudicious nominations. The

ticket was represented by them as the pledge of reconciliation between the Bourgeoisie and the workmen. It was denied that Vidal had ever been on the barricades, and asserted that he, an innocent man, had been transported without trial. at the order of a military court. His nomination was therefore to be taken as a solemn protest in favor of the regular administration of justice. The peculiar doctrines of Vidal were said not to be in question, and his nomination was only an earnest of the sincerity of the Socialist party in advocating the improvement of the condition of workmen. Carnot was the representative of the cause of popular instruction, as opposed to the monopoly of education by the Jesuits, and the refusal of gratuitous instruction to the people. The whole ticket was a protest in favor of the Republic, and against the reactionary intrigues of the Government and the provocations of the police. The peculiar doctrines of Cabet, Proudhon, Blanc, and Considerant, were abandoned by common consent. The Socialist journals, neither before nor since the election, have claimed that the late victory was a triumph of any extreme doctrine. Never before was this party so sensible. The madness of June, '48, the folly and treason of the appeal to violence in June, '49, have given place to a sense of the importance of the Republic and the majes ty of the will of the people, as expressed in universal suffrage. The Socialists are the party of progress; heretofore they have unfortunately signalized themselves, not only by the sincerity of their convictions and devotion to the cause of progress, but by their violence and want of discipline. Theorists, either idle, misled, or far before the age, enjoyed too much influence among them. This state of things has now dis appeared, as we hope forever. The tone of the whole Socialist press, including the organs of extreme opinions, is now moderate, firm, and dignified. The experience of France, if her public opinion can be allowed to develop itself peacefully, will probably be a repetition of that of the United States. The high conservative party takes care of the Republic in its first years, but afterwards gives place to the Democrats, as soon as these are formed for and capable of exercising the power. While thus bearing testimony to the general

good conduct, the errors, and the promise of the Socialists, let us glance at their opponents. The course of the Anti-Republicans of France, since the general election, in May, '49, it is difficult to portray. Pretending to observe the Constitution, their avowed object has been to apply it in such a way as to make it intolerable to the people. By an interpretation worthy of Jesuits, they have endeavored to make the President of the Republic more arbitrary than any monarch in Europe except the Czur. The different sections of this party seem to rival each other in the work of reaction. The President, the Orleanists, and the side of Independence-he lost in this way all Legitimists, were mutually jealous of each other, claim upon the British Government. The wild thinking only of seizing the greater part of the lands of Georgia were ceded to the General Gov- spoils of the victory which they did not doubt was ernment-and, on a subsequent presentation of sure. The affairs both of the Administration and want of good faith, and a lavishness of expenditure worthy of the best days of the royalty. As the ene-Treasury Department to audit and settle the ac- vote of Paris another instance of French fickleness, we will examine more closely the past relations of the capital and the administration. After the bloody days of June, Paris elected conservapions of order against anarchy. Paris suppressed the attempt on the 13th of June of Ledru Rollin and others against the Government. Why? Because the insurgents could lead to nothing, in the then state of France, but a general civil war. What has the administration done since that time, as well as before, which the people have

> pressure of insurrection and the state of siege.
>
> What has the President done which has roused the people against him?

wished to disapprove at the ballot box? This

election is the first which has been held in France

since the revolution, which has been free from the

intrigues of the minister Faucher, all the subbeen raised in the House of Representatives, to tleties and Jesuitism of Le Falloux; dissolved almost by force the Constituent Assembly ; refused to perform his promises of general amnesty and economy, promised before his election; throws an obscure individual; destroyed the college of dents professors known to have been bribed under Louis Philippe ; made war upon the right of holding public meetings by the people; refused to permit a parliamentary investigation of the military measures taken by him against the Constituent Assembly; spread panies among the people by rumors of imaginary plots; erected the guillotine for political offences; removed from office every civil functionary suspected of republican opinions reduced to system the transportation of soldiers to Algeria for the same offence; made hundreds of arbitrary arrests of influential political opponents; dissolved the Republican Guard, cut down liberty trees, and removed from public sight all red caps triangles, and other emblems of liberty and equality, dishonored the revolution of February, by turning its anniversary into a day of mourning broke up banquets by armed force; doubled a salary already too large; continued pensions conferred by the favor of Louis Philippe, contrary to law, on noblemen and their families, and prefects retired from office under pretence of sickness; leagued himself with foreign foes of the Republic, for the general persecution of the party of progress, and for the destruction of the Roman Republic; made are contrary to the Constitution, without the con sent of the Assembly; turned the prisons of France into receptacles for the editors of free presses dragged writers in chains along the public high ways; left the people by his silence to suppose him the abettor of all the designs against the permanence of the Republic : chose for his bosom friends intriguers and parasites, and in every way made himself unworthy of the confidence of a great people. This is the indictment of Louis Bonaparte, preferred by the city of Paris for the verdice

> Of the royalist parties in the Assembly, it is unnecessary to say more than that they have sanctioned all that the President has done, and urged him to do still more.

The vote stood as follows: Carnot, 132,797 Vidal. 128 439 : Deflotte, 126.982 : Foy, 125,643 : Lahitte, 125,478; Bonjeau, 124,347. It will be seen here, that Deflotte fell behind the other Socialist candidates, for the reasons above indicated The election was more hotly contested than any other which has ever taken place at Paria. More persons took part in the vote. The small number of persons refusing to take part may be estimated from the following statement:

Whole number of voters inscribed, 353,509

Difference between cards and votes, 93 311 The list of votes was made out about eighteen months ago, so that changes of residence, depart ure from the city, deaths, and ordinary causes which detain voters from the polls, may account for a large portion of the 93,000 wanting. A considerable number of the rest may be fairly supposed to be respectable Bourgeois, equally un-willing to sustain the Government, or vote for

Vidal and Deflotte.

The defeat of the reactionary party is total and irrecoverable. The victory of the Socialists is felt on all hands to be the greatest event in Europe since the election of Louis Bonaparte.

The effect on all the parties interested is remarkable. To trace it, will be to present a pretty

fair portraiture of the present state of public The Swiss question, which had been kept hang ing as a bugbear over the nation, was dropped at once, the organs of the President declaring that it had been settled in all points to the satisfaction of all parties. This conclusion seems to warrant the view taken in my last letter, that the whole difficulty was originated for effect in France. We shall probably hear no more of it, all the Governments continuing as before to dictate to

Governments continuing as before to dictate to Switzerland her treatment of the refugees.

The President himself is said to have been graatly discouraged, and indeed thrown into a ctate of physical and mental prostration, by the and contrary to the advice of prime minister Barrot, sanctioned another proclamation by Mr. Carlier, the prefect of police, in which the Socialists were spoken of as imbeciles, demagogues, cowards, fools men bent on pillage, men overcowards, fools, men bent on pillage, men over-whelmed with debts and crimes. The elections proved, that according to the President, the majority in the capital were no better than they should be. Notwithstanding this, Le Napoleon of last Sunday spoke of the victory of the Socialists, as "the triumph of an enemy whose only object is pillage," announces the close union of the Pres

ident and the leaders of the majority, and de-clares that the President is ready to risk every-thing to strengthen the Government and protect The ministry, who had counted on a large ma jority, had already prepared the most severe laws against the press, the jury, the electoral reunions, and persons leaving their homes. These laws were intended to be passed in the first flush of victory, as the fair expression of the will of the

What was the rage of Monsieur Barrot and his colleagues to find these projects vetoed in The members of the majority in the Assembly were differently affected. The first impulse of all was one of fury. In this state of mind, the leaders—Thiers, Molet, Montalbert, Dupin, Beryier, and others-waited upon the President to heal old dissensions, and to conclude an offen-sive alliance against the Socialists. The stringent laws were to be presented immediately, and voted by acclamation, as a desperate means of saving society. It may be supposed that every assuran was given the President of support in any attempt he might make to strengthen the Government, as the phrase is here, but which means, in plain English, to usurp the Presidency for life. All the

Royalist and Elysée papers announced this alli-ance, and the character of the laws to be pre-

The Royalist and Elysée papers could not at

first find terms strong enough to express their rage and disappointment. Their long-concealed harred to the Constitution was spoken out plainly, the mantle of hypocrisy being thrown aside, as unsuited to the times. The ministers and President were invoked by name to strike a great and decisive blow at once, on pain of being pro-nounced "cowards and imbeciles." The call was for arms and blod, extermination of the enemy— the use of the sword—not couched in diplomatic phrases and figures of rhetoric, but in short and spasmodic sentences, such as are written by men whose hearts are full of fierceness, and whose veins are burning with the maddening liquid. "Count our men," cried La Patrie. "Let the contest come now. The sooner the better." A for its violation by the majority, was published by all the royalist papers, followed by the names of more than one hundred and sixty members of the legislative majority, the patrons of the paper in which the call first made its appearance. On all sides rose the cry, "Down with universal suffrage!" One paper said: "The majority knew that the actual system of suffrage is nothing but a game of chance, in which the dice are loaded to the advantage of the revolutionists." La Revix des Deux Mondes, the literary organ of the Orleanists, said: "Of what use is it to conceal the evil and its cause? Its cause is holy and universal and the contribution." sal suffrage, as organized by the Constitution.

L' Assemblée Nationale demanded the immediate abolition of the vote by ballot, the writing down the votes by mayors appointed by the President or Prefects, limitation of the right of suffrage in every way possible, and the vote by small dis-

But while the office-holders and their paid tools were endeavoring to lash the people into fury, and light up the flames of civil war, they found the were endeavoring to lash the people into fury, and light up the flames of civil war, they found the ranks of their followers rapidly thinning. Their course of brutality and violence was disapproved of by the sensible men of their own party. The legitimist papers, quick to detect the tendencies of public opinion, immediately began to advise calmness and moderation, and are now, every one of them, zealous advocates for mildness. They declare that the legitimists of the Assembly, as well as the whole legitimist party, will oppose any stringent law against the press, any attempt at usurpation by President Bonaparte, or any attempt to limit the right of suffrage. Seized by a new spirit of liberality, they declare universal suffrage perfectly compatible with a well-regulated monarchy, and are willing to rest the fate of Henry V on the will of the people. The defections are not confined to the legitimists. The members of the Assembly quoted as endorsing the note attacking the Constitution, are frightened by the position given them, and have generally disavowed all connection with it. The more prudent papers, such as Le Constitutionsel and Le Journal des Debats, quots no more furious articles, but have taken to discussing the sugar question and the best route to Australia, with as much carnestness as if the fate of France depended on the solution of those interesting questions.